

## Coast Guard, DHS

## § 149.550

(b) Section 66.01–25(a) and (c) of this chapter, on discontinuing or removing an aid. For the purposes of § 66.01–25(a) and (c) of this chapter, navigation aids at a deepwater port are considered Class I aids under § 66.01–15 of this chapter;

(c) Section 66.01–50 of this chapter, on protection of an aid from interference and obstruction; and

(d) Section 66.01–55 of this chapter, on transfer of ownership of an aid.

[USCG–1998–3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG–2013–0397, 78 FR 39179, July 1, 2013]

### § 149.510 How do I get permission to establish an aid to navigation?

(a) To establish a navigation aid on a deepwater port, the licensee must submit an application under § 66.01–5 of this chapter, except that the application must be sent to the Commandant (CG–5P).

(b) At least 180 days before the installation of any structure at the site of a deepwater port, the licensee must submit an application for obstruction lights and other private navigation aids for the particular construction site.

(c) At least 180 days before beginning cargo transfer operations or changing the mooring facilities at the deepwater port, the licensee must submit an application for private aids to navigation.

[USCG–1998–3884, 71 FR 57651, Sept. 29, 2006, as amended by USCG–2013–0397, 78 FR 39179, July 1, 2013]

## LIGHTS

### § 149.520 What kind of lights are required?

All deepwater ports must meet the general requirements for obstruction lights in part 67 of this chapter.

## LIGHTS ON PLATFORMS

### § 149.535 What are the requirements for rotating beacons on platforms?

In addition to obstruction lights, the tallest platform of a deepwater port must have a lit rotating beacon that distinguishes the deepwater port from other surrounding offshore structures. The beacon must:

(a) Have an effective intensity of at least 15,000 candela;

(b) Flash at least once every 20 seconds;

(c) Provide a white light signal;

(d) Operate in wind speeds of up to 100 knots at a rotation rate that is within 6 percent of the operating speed displayed on the beacon;

(e) Have one or more leveling indicators permanently attached to the light, each with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.25^\circ$  or better; and

(f) Be located:

(1) At least 60 feet (about 18.3 meters) above mean high water;

(2) Where the structure of the platform, or equipment mounted on the platform, does not obstruct the light in any direction; and

(3) So that it is visible all around the horizon.

## LIGHTS ON SINGLE POINT MOORINGS

### § 149.540 What are the requirements for obstruction lights on a single point mooring?

(a) The lights for a single point mooring must meet the requirements for obstruction lights in part 67 of this chapter, except that the lights must be located at least 10 feet (3 meters) above mean high water.

(b) A submerged turret loading (STL) deepwater port is not required to meet the requirements for obstruction lights, provided it maintains at least a five-foot (1.5 meters) clearance beneath the net under keel clearance at the mean low water condition for all vessels transiting the area.

(c) An STL deepwater port that utilizes a marker buoy must be lighted in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

## LIGHTS ON FLOATING HOSE STRINGS

### § 149.550 What are the requirements for lights on a floating hose string?

Hose strings that are floating or supported on trestles must display the following lights at night and during periods of restricted visibility:

(a) One row of yellow lights that must be:

(1) Flashing 50 to 70 times per minute;

(2) Visible all around the horizon;